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PROJECT REPORT

Rajshree India Pvt Limited

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this model project are advisory in nature. It assume no financial liability to anyone using the report for any purpose. The actual cost and returns of projects will have to be taken on a case by case basis considering the specific requirement of projects.

Particulars of the enterprise

Name of the Enterprise	Rajshree India Pvt Limited	**Constitution**	Pvt. Ltd. Company
MSME Status	Not Registered	**MSME Registration No.**	Not Registered
Date of Registration		**Date of incorporation / commencement of business**	
ROC Number, if applicable			
Registered Office			
Administrative Office			
Factory Address			

Project loan applied for

* Figures in Lakhs

Proposal for Term loan of Rs	50
Working Capital Limit of Rs	0

Project proponent

Name of the Promoter	Bhushan Dattatray Shendkar	Shwetali Shendkar
Father's/ Husband's name	Dattatray Sopan Shendkar	
Age (Years)	26	
Educational Qualification	Msc Enviromental Science	
Residential Address		
Passport No.		
Passport valid till		
Permanent Account Number	IAHPS7699H	
Relationship with the chief promoter		
Experience in what capacity/industry years		
Net Worth as on		
Income Tax Status	Resident	Resident
Other concerns interest / in which		

Capacity/Financial Stake		
Mention, if belongs to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Minority Community)		
Mention, if Ex-serviceman		
Mention, if first generation entrepreneur		
Experience in similar line of activity		
Experience in any other line of activity		
Functional responsibilities in the unit		
Share Holding in the unit (existing)		
Share Holding in the unit (proposed)		
Any other relevant information		

Proposed shareholding

* Figures in Lakhs

S.No.	Name of the Directors	No of shares	Amount	Percentage
1	Bhushan Dattatray Shendkar	0	0	95%

Proposed management team

S.No.	Name	Designation	Role
1	Bhushan Dattatray Shendkar	Director	Managing and leading a team of engineers, technicians, and other professionals to ensure that the plant is operating at peak performance.
2	Shwetali Shendkar	Director	Ensuring that the plant is meeting its production targets.

Project description

Brief description of the project

The proposed venture entails the establishment of a solar power plant, whereby solar panels or other innovative solar technologies will be utilized to generate electricity. The prime objective is to cater to the local power demands and offer any excess energy generated to the grid for distribution to other potential consumers. The implementation of this sustainable solution requires a substantial initial investment in the procurement of solar panels, infrastructure, and state-of-the-art equipment. However, this venture can potentially deliver a reliable, renewable energy source with nominal recurring operational costs.

- The success of this initiative hinges on several factors, including the presence of sufficient sunlight, the efficacy of the employed solar panels, and the magnitude of the demand for electricity in the local vicinity. A solar power plant can be a great way to generate renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions. Solar panels work by converting the energy from the sun's rays into electricity through the use of photovoltaic cells.
- There are also other innovative solar technologies such as concentrated solar power (CSP), which uses mirrors or lenses to concentrate the sun's rays onto a receiver to generate electricity.
- To establish a solar power plant, you will need to consider several factors such as the location, availability of sunlight, cost of the solar panels and other equipment, installation and maintenance costs, and the regulatory requirements for setting up a power plant. It's also important to assess the potential demand for the electricity you generate and the market competition in the area. Overall, a solar power plant can be a sustainable and cost-effective way to generate electricity, and can contribute to a cleaner and greener future.

Importance to the country and the region

A solar power plant in Pune, India would have numerous benefits for the country and the region. Firstly, it would help to reduce India's reliance on fossil fuels and decrease carbon emissions, contributing to the country's climate change mitigation efforts. Additionally, Pune is located in a region with high solar potential, making it an ideal location for solar power generation. The plant would create job opportunities and contribute to the local economy, while also improving access to clean and reliable energy for the region. Furthermore, the solar power plant would help to reduce air pollution and improve public health in the surrounding areas.

A solar power plant in Pune would have wide-ranging benefits for India and the region, promoting sustainable development and clean energy.

- **Energy independence:** With the installation of a solar power plant in Pune, India would become more self-sufficient in its energy production, reducing its reliance on imported oil, gas, and coal.
- **Renewable energy:** Solar power is a clean and renewable source of energy. By investing in solar power plants, India can reduce its carbon footprint and take steps to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- **Job creation:** The establishment of a solar power plant in Pune would create jobs in the region, both in the construction of the plant and in ongoing operations and maintenance.
- **Cost-effective:** Solar power has become increasingly cost-effective in recent years, and it is now often cheaper than traditional forms of energy. This means that investing in solar power could save India money in the long run.
- **Reduced air pollution:** Traditional forms of energy, such as coal and gas, contribute to air pollution, which can have serious health impacts. By investing in solar power, India can reduce its reliance on these forms of energy and improve air quality in the region.
- **Clean Energy:** India is the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, and the country is committed to generating 40% of its electricity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. The solar power plant in Pune is a step towards achieving that target, and it will help the country to reduce its carbon footprint and dependence on fossil fuels for energy.
- **Energy Security:** India is heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels for its energy needs, which makes the country vulnerable to global energy price shocks and supply disruptions. The solar power plant in Pune will help India to enhance its energy security by reducing its dependence on imported fossil fuels.
- **Economic Development:** The solar power plant in Pune will provide clean and affordable electricity to the region, which will help to promote economic development in the area. The project is also expected to create job opportunities in the region, which will further boost the local economy.
- **Technology Transfer:** The solar power plant in Pune is a joint venture between Indian and Japanese companies, which will facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge between the two countries. The project will help to promote collaboration between India and Japan in the renewable energy sector.

Overall, the establishment of a solar power plant in Pune would have numerous benefits for both India and the region. It would promote energy independence, create jobs, reduce air pollution, and contribute to the fight against climate change. In summary, the solar power plant in Pune is of great importance to both the country and the region, as it will help India to achieve its clean energy targets, enhance its energy security, promote economic development, and facilitate technology transfer.

Need of project

Pune, a city located in the western Indian state of Maharashtra, has been experiencing rapid urbanization and industrialization in recent years. With this growth comes an increase in energy demand, which requires a reliable and sustainable source of electricity. Installing a solar power plant in Pune could help meet this growing demand for electricity in a sustainable way. In conclusion, installing a solar power plant in Pune could provide several benefits, including reducing carbon footprint, creating job opportunities, achieving energy security, and reducing electricitycosts. It could be a step towards a sustainable future for the city.

1. Energy Demand: Pune has a growing population and an expanding industrial sector, leading to an increased demand for energy. Solar power can provide a renewable and sustainable source of energy to meet these needs.

2. Environmental Concerns: The use of fossil fuels for energy production has significant environmental impacts, such as greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. A solar power plant can help mitigate these environmental concerns and promote sustainable development.

3. Energy Security: India has historically been dependent on foreign sources of energy, which can be unreliable and subject to price fluctuations. By investing in solar power plants, Pune can reduce its dependence on imported energy and increase its energy security.

4. Cost Savings: Solar energy can provide cost savings in the long run compared to traditional sources of energy. As the cost of solar technology continues to decrease, investing in a solar power plant in Pune could lead to significant cost savings over time.

5. Government Initiatives: The Indian government has set ambitious targets for renewable energy production, including solar power. By investing in a solar power plant, Pune can contribute to these national goals and benefit from government incentives and subsidies for renewable energy.

Profiling the top five largest solar power plants in the world

Storage facilities

In a solar power plant, storage facilities can be used to store various materials and equipment needed for the construction and operation of the plant. These may include solar panels, inverters, batteries, mounting structures, wiring, and other components. In addition, storage facilities can also be used to store raw materials and other supplies needed for the manufacturing and assembly of solar panels and other solar equipment. A storage facility may be used to store silicon wafers, which are the key components of solar panels, or to store chemicals used in the manufacturing process. In some cases, preparatory and production operations may also be performed at storage facilities. For instance, a storage facility may be used for the batching and prepackaging of solar panels or other solar equipment before they are shipped to the construction site. Overall, storage facilities are an important component of a solar power plant, providing a secure and organized location for the storage and preparation of materials and equipment needed for the successful construction and operation of the plant.

Air emissions

In a solar power plant, there are no emissions of gases or particles that contribute to air pollution. Solar power plants generate electricity by converting sunlight into usable energy through the use of solar panels. This process does not involve the combustion of any fossil fuels, which is the primary source of harmful emissions in traditional power plants. Solar power is considered a clean and renewable energy source because it does not produce any greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change. In addition, the operation of solar power plants is relatively silent, unlike the noise generated by conventional power plants.

Overall, solar power is a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional energy sources, and its increasing use can help to reduce emissions and combat climate change.

Noise pollution

In a solar power plant, noise pollution is generally not a significant issue as solar panels do not emit any noise while generating electricity. However, there may be some noise pollution associated with the construction and maintenance of the solar power plant, such as the use of heavy machinery and equipment, which can produce noise. To minimize the impact of noise pollution during construction and maintenance, the solar power plant operator can use noise-reducing technologies and techniques, such as acoustic barriers, noise-reducing equipment, and scheduling work during less sensitive hours.

Additionally, the solar power plant operator can work with local authorities to ensure that noise pollution regulations are followed and that the community is informed and involved in the planning and implementation of the project.

Water waste management

Solar power plants use photovoltaic cells to convert sunlight into electricity. They are a renewable and sustainable source of energy, with no emissions or pollution. However, like any industrial activity, solar power plants may generate wastewater, such as during the manufacturing process of solar panels or the cleaning of equipment. To ensure that wastewater does not harm the environment or human health, it must be treated and disposed of properly. Wastewater treatment involves physical, chemical, and biological processes that remove pollutants from the water. Once treated, the water can be reused for irrigation, industrial processes, or even for drinking water.

Overall, it is important to manage wastewater properly to protect public health and the environment, and to promote sustainable development.

Description of the product

A solar power plant is a facility that uses photovoltaic (PV) cells or solar thermal collectors to generate electricity from the sun's energy. The primary function of a solar power plant is to capture sunlight and convert it into usable electricity for homes and businesses.The solar panels or solar thermal collectors are typically mounted on large structures, such as rooftops or on the ground. The panels contain photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight into direct current (DC) electricity. This electricity is then transformed into alternating current (AC) electricity through an inverter, making it suitable for use in homes and businesses. The power generated by a solar power plant can be used immediately, stored in batteries for later use, or fed into the electric grid to be distributed to consumers. In addition to being a clean and renewable source of energy, solar power plants also offer other advantages, such as reducing reliance on fossil fuels and helping to mitigate climate change. Solar power plants can vary in size, from small rooftop installations to large utility-scale projects covering hundreds of acres. Some solar power plants are also designed to track the sun's movement throughout the day to maximize their energy output.

Overall, solar power plants play a critical role in the transition to a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.

The electricity generated by the panels is collected by a system of wiring and then sent to an inverter that converts the DC (direct current) electricity into AC (alternating current) electricity, which can be used to power homes and businesses.

1. Concentrating solar power technology uses mirrors or lenses to focus sunlight onto a small area, which heats a fluid such as water or molten salt, producing steam that drives a turbine and generates electricity.
2. Solar power plants can range in size from small residential systems to large utility-scale installations that can generate hundreds of megawatts of electricity. They are typically located in areas with abundant sunlight, such as deserts or areas with high levels of solar radiation.
3. The advantages of solar power plants include their ability to generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases, their low maintenance requirements, and their long lifespan. However, their effectiveness is limited by weather conditions, such as cloud cover, and they require a significant initial investment.

Product uses

Solar power plants are a form of renewable energy because they rely on a sustainable and abundant source of energy - the sun - rather than depleting finite resources like fossil fuels. Additionally, solar power plants do not produce greenhouse gas emissions or other harmful pollutants, making them a cleaner and more sustainable alternative to traditional forms of energy. Solar power plants can range in size from small-scale installations on residential rooftops to large-scale utility-grade facilities covering many acres of land. These facilities can be located in sunny regions around the world, allowing for widespread use of solar energy to meet the electricity needs of communities and industries. This type of power generation has several advantages over traditional fossil fuel-based power plants, including lower greenhouse gas emissions, reduced dependence on foreign oil, and decreased electricity costs over time. In addition to generating electricity for sale, solar power plants can also be used to power off-grid locations such as remote communities, mining sites, and military installations. In these cases, the solar power plant would provide electricity to the location without the need for traditional power grid infrastructure.

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- Solar power plants can range in size from small-scale installations on residential rooftops to large-scale utility-grade facilities covering many acres of land. These facilities can be located in sunny regions around the world, allowing for widespread use of solar energy to meet the electricity needs of communities and industries.
- Solar power plants can also be used to power other applications such as water pumping, desalination, and space heating and cooling. These applications are typically used in remote areas where grid electricity is not available or is unreliable. Overall, solar power plants are an important tool for generating clean, renewable electricity that can be used to power homes, businesses, and communities around the world.

Location of the project

Site location

101 Shree Prathamesh, Right Bhusari Colony , Kothrud Pune 411038

Present market position demand supply

Solar power plants can be built in various sizes, from small-scale installations on rooftops or in backyards, to large-scale power plants covering several acres. They can also be located in both urban and rural areas, making them a versatile energy option. Another benefit of solar power plants is that they require minimal maintenance, which can lead to cost savings over time. They also provide energy security, as they are less vulnerable to disruptions or price fluctuations in the energy market. Overall, solar power plants are an important and promising source of renewable energy that can contribute to a more sustainable and cleaner future.

- The demand for solar power plants has been increasing in recent years due to a growing focus on sustainable energy sources and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Many countries around the world have set ambitious targets for increasing their use of renewable energy, including solar power, which is driving the demand for solar power plants.
- The supply of solar power plants has also been increasing as a result of this growing demand. The global solar power capacity has been steadily increasing, with countries like China, the United States, and India leading the way in terms of solar power installation.
- In terms of market position, the solar power industry is expected to continue to grow in the coming years, driven by factors such as declining costs, advances in technology, and increasing government support. However, the industry may also face challenges such as policy changes, trade disputes, and the variability of solar power generation due to weather conditions. Overall, the demand for solar power plants is expected to continue to increase, and the supply of these plants is likely to keep pace with the growing demand, making solar power a promising source of sustainable energy for the future.
- The solar power industry is expected to continue growing due to factors such as declining costs, technological advancements, and increasing government support. However, the industry may also face challenges such as policy changes, trade disputes, and the variability of solar power generation due to weather conditions. Despite these challenges, the demand for solar power plants is expected to increase, and the supply is likely to keep pace with growing demand. Solar power is a promising source of sustainable energy for the future, and its market position is expected to remain strong in the coming years.

Marketing strategy

Solar power is indeed a rapidly growing industry in India. Over the last few years, India has made significant progress in increasing its solar power capacity, and the country now ranks among the top solar energy producers in the world. The government of India has set a target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, out of which 100 GW is to come from solar power. In addition, the government has launched several schemes and initiatives to promote the use of solar energy, including subsidies for solar installations, net metering policies, and incentives for solar manufacturers. As a result of these efforts, the solar power capacity in India has increased from just 2.6 GW in 2014 to over 38 GW in 2021, and it is expected to continue growing at a rapid pace in the coming years. The solar industry has also created numerous job opportunities in India and has helped to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels for power generation.

India:

- India has a vast potential for solar energy, with an average solar radiation of 4-7 kWh per square meter per day, making it one of the most ideal locations for solar power plants.
- The Indian government has set a target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, out of which 100 GW is expected to come from solar energy.
- The Indian government has implemented various policies and schemes such as the National Solar Mission, Solar Park Scheme, and the Rooftop Solar Scheme to promote the development of solar power plants.
- The demand for electricity in India is increasing rapidly, and solar power plants offer a reliable and sustainable source of electricity.

Worldwide:

- Solar power is becoming increasingly popular worldwide due to its affordability, reliability, and sustainability.
- The global solar power market is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of over 20% between 2021 and 2026, according to a report by Mordor Intelligence.
- Countries such as China, the United States, and Japan are leading the way in solar power installations, but other regions such as Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East are also seeing significant growth in the solar power market.
- The rising demand for electricity and the need to reduce carbon emissions are major drivers for the growth of the solar power market worldwide.

In summary, the solar power market presents a significant opportunity for investment and growth in India and worldwide due to the increasing demand for electricity and the need for sustainable energy sources.

Statistics of import & export

India has been a major player in the global solar industry in recent years. According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the total installed solar power capacity in India was around 39.2 GW as of February 2021. India is also one of the largest solar module exporters in the world. India is one of the largest markets for solar power in the world, and the country has set an ambitious target of achieving 450 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, out of which 280 GW is expected to come from solar power. According to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the total installed capacity of solar power in India was 39.2 GW as of August 2021. The state of Maharashtra, where Pune is located, has an installed capacity of 4.4 GW. In terms of import and export of solar power plants, India is largely self-sufficient in manufacturing solar cells, modules, and other related equipment. However, some of the key components such as inverters, batteries, and power conditioning units are imported from other countries. As for the demand range, it is difficult to provide a specific number as it can vary depending on factors such as the time of year, the weather conditions, and the overall electricity demand in the region. However, with the increasing focus on renewable energy and the government's target of achieving 450 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, the demand for solar power is expected to continue to grow in the coming years.

- In terms of imports, India mainly imports solar cells and modules from China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam. The imports of solar cells and modules increased from $1.96 billion in 2018-19 to $2.16 billion in 2019-20, according to data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. India also imports some solar inverters, batteries, and other components from various countries.
- In terms of exports, India has been exporting solar modules and other components to various countries. According to the data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the exports of solar cells and modules increased from $83 million in 2018-19 to $603 million in 2019-20.
- Overall, the import and export of solar power plants in India have been growing steadily, reflecting the country's increasing focus on renewable energy and its potential as a major player in the global solar industry.

Marketing Strategy

Market research:

1. Identify potential customers by demographics (age, gender, income level, etc.), location, and energy usage patterns. Conduct surveys, focus groups, or interviews to gather data on potential customers' energy needs, preferences, and attitudes towards solar power.

2. Analyze the competition to understand their pricing strategies, target market, and unique selling points. Identify gaps in the market that your business can fill with customized solutions and pricing.

Pricing strategy:

1. Develop a pricing strategy that is competitive and attractive to potential customers while still allowing for profit. Consider offering tiered pricing options based on the size of the solar installation, financing options, or long-term maintenance agreements.

Online promotion:

1. Use social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to promote the benefits of solar power. Create engaging content that highlights the cost savings and environmental benefits of switching to solar power.

2. Create a website that showcases the company's offerings, pricing, and customertestimonials. Optimize the website for search engine optimization (SEO) to ensure thatpotential customers can find it easily.

Local partnerships:

1. Partner with local businesses and organizations to spread awareness and generate leads. Offer incentives for referrals or provide educational workshops to local schools or community groups.

Customized solutions:

1. Offer customized solutions to meet the unique energy needs of each customer. Work with customers to design a solar installation that fits their energy usage patterns and budget.

Long-term benefits:

1. Emphasize the long-term cost savings and environmental benefits of switching to solar power. Create educational content that explains the return on investment for solar installations and the positive impact on the environment.

Exceptional customer service:

1. Provide exceptional customer service and support throughout the installation process. Offer regular updates and maintain clear communication to ensure a positive customer experience.

Financing options:

1. Offer financing options to make the switch to solar power more accessible to customers. Consider partnerships with financial institutions or offering financing through the company.

Educational events:

1. Host informational events and workshops to educate the community about solar power. Provide hands-on demonstrations of solar installations and answer questions from potential customers.

Continuous evaluation:

1. Continuously evaluate and refine the marketing strategy based on customer feedback and market trends. Monitor social media engagement, website traffic, and sales data to identify areas for improvement and adjust the marketing strategy accordingly.

Land and building

The industrial facility situated at Renuka, specifically at Maharashtra , is conventionally attributed to the ownership of the residents. In line with sustainable energy practices, it is recommended to consider the installation of a solar power plant at this location. Such a project would involve the utilization of advanced technologies and engineering principles to harness solar energy and convert it into electricity, thereby significantly reducing the carbon footprint of the facility. This sophisticated approach to renewable energy would not only contribute to a more sustainable future but also lead to cost savings in the long term.

Plant & machinery

* Figures in Lakhs

S.No.	Name	Proposed Quantity or Units	Supplier / Manufacturer	Basic Cost/ unit (Lakhs)	GST %	Total Cost in Lakhs
1	Solar Plant	1	Futurista Tech. Ltd.	152	14	173.28

Manpower requirement

A solar power plant will require 4 personnel for tasks such as installation, monitoring and maintenance of solar panels and associated equipment, managing the electrical grid connection, and overall plant management. The exact number of people required will vary depending on the specific needs of the plant, but it is important to ensure that there are enough trained and qualified workers to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the plant.

Technology required

To run a solar power plant, you will need various technologies and equipment, including:

1. Solar panels: These are the most critical components of a solar power plant. They are used to capture sunlight and convert it into electrical energy.

2. Inverters: These are used to convert the DC power generated by the solar panels into AC power, which can be used to power homes, businesses, and the electrical grid.

3. Batteries: These are used to store excess energy generated by the solar panels during the day for use at night or during periods of low sunlight.

4. Monitoring systems: These are used to monitor the performance of the solar panels and other equipment, including the amount of electricity generated, the energy consumed, and the efficiency of the system.

5. Transformers: These are used to increase the voltage of the electricity generated by the solar panels before it is sent to the electrical grid.

6. Mounting systems: These are used to securely attach the solar panels to the ground or roof.

7. Electrical wiring and switchgear: These are used to connect the various components of the solar power plant and distribute electricity to the electrical grid.

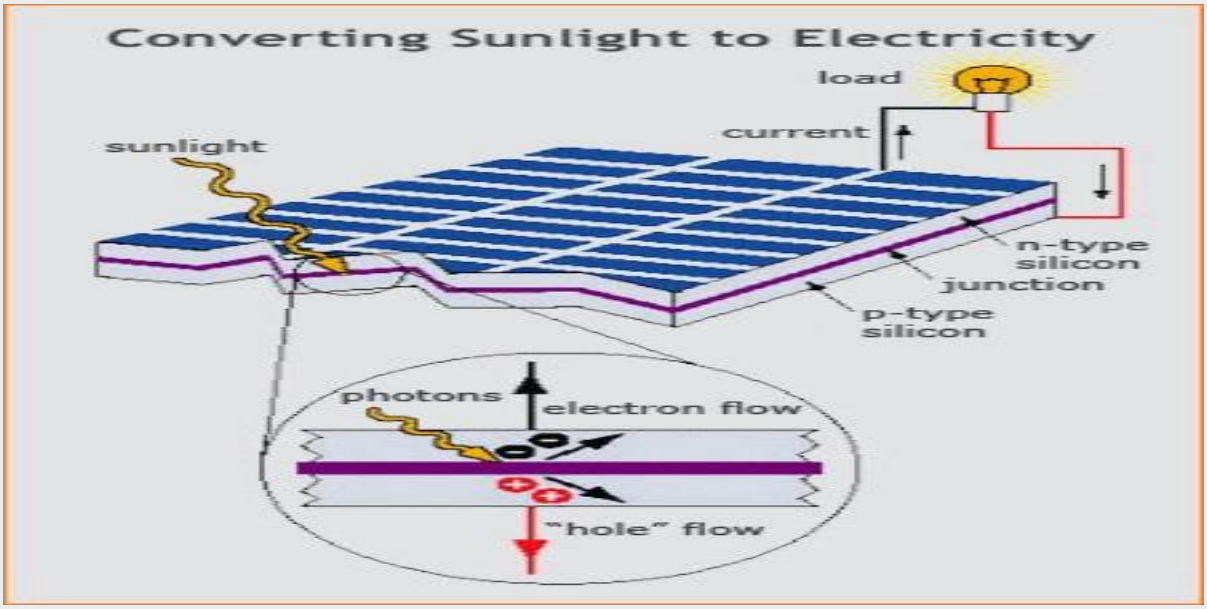
8. Weather sensors: These are used to monitor the weather conditions and adjust the angle of the solar panels for maximum efficiency.

9. Control systems: These are used to regulate the flow of electricity and monitor the performance of the solar power plant.

Overall, the technology required to run a solar power plant can be complex and requires a high level of expertise to design, build, and maintain. However, the benefits of solar energy, including

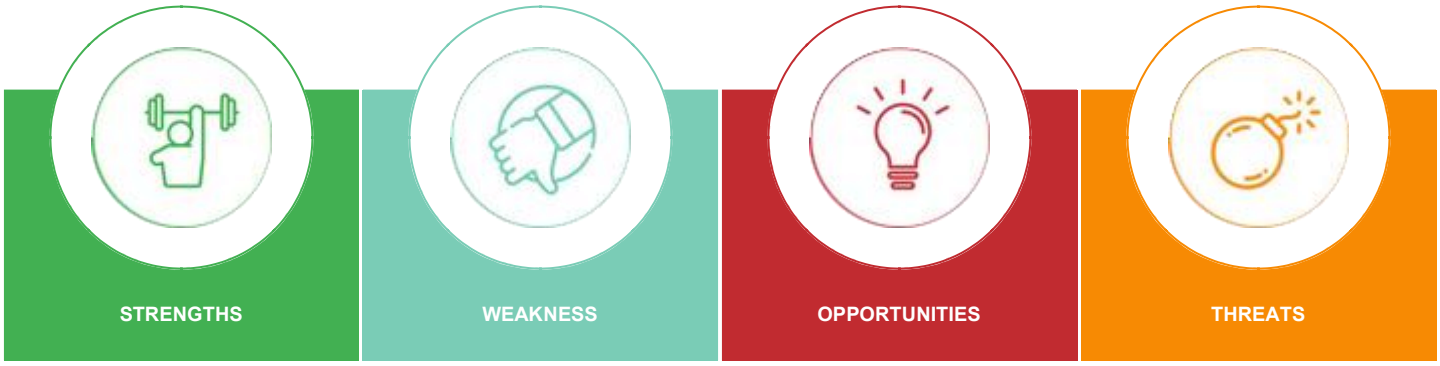
reduced greenhouse gas emissions and lower energy costs over time, make it an increasingly attractive option for renewable energy production.

Process flow chart

S.No.	Images
1	

Commercial viability

Swot Analysis



Strengths:

- Renewable energy source: Solar energy is a clean and renewable source of energy that does not produce harmful emissions.
- Low operating costs: Once the solar power plant is installed, it requires minimal maintenance and has low operating costs.
- Reduced dependence on fossil fuels: The use of solar power reduces dependence on fossil fuels and helps to reduce carbon emissions.
- Government incentives: The Indian government offers various incentives and subsidies for the installation of solar power plants.

Weaknesses:

- Weather conditions: The efficiency of a solar power plant depends on weather conditions, and Pune can experience cloudy and rainy weather, which may affect the output of the solar panels.
- High installation costs: The initial investment required to set up a solar power plant can be high, which may make it difficult for some businesses or individuals to afford.
- Land availability: Solar power plants require a significant amount of land, and finding suitable land for the plant in a densely populated city like Pune can be challenging.

Opportunities:

- Increasing demand for renewable energy: There is a growing demand for renewable energy sources, and solar power is expected to play a significant role in meeting this demand.

- Government initiatives: The Indian government has set ambitious targets for increasing the country's solar capacity, providing opportunities for businesses in the sector.
- Technological advancements: Advancements in solar technology are leading to increased efficiency and reduced costs, making solar power more accessible.

Threats:

- Competition from other renewable energy sources: While solar power has many advantages, it faces competition from other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydro power.
- Fluctuating government policies: Changes in government policies related to subsidies and incentives for solar power can affect the profitability of the plant.
- Economic slowdowns: Economic slowdowns can impact the demand for energy, which may affect the profitability of the plant.

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CMA DATA

Rajshree India Pvt Limited

Cost of project and means of finance

Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

Cost of project	Already Incurred	To be incurred		Total Cost
		Firm	Non-Firm	
Land	0	0	0	0
Site Development	0	0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0
Plant and Machinery				
- Imported	0	0	0	0
- Indigenous	0	172.41	0	172.41
Misc. Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Preliminary Expenses	0	0	0	0
Pre-operative Expenses	0	0.42		0.42
Provision for Contingencies	0	0		0
Margin Money for Working Capital	0	0		0
Total Cost	0	172.83	0	172.83
Total Cost (Rounded off)				172.8

MEANS OF FINANCE	Already raised	To be raised	Total Cost
Equity			
Partners Capital	0	122.83	122.83
Share Premium	0	0	0
Preference Share Capital	0	0	0
Equity Contribution	0	0	0
Quasi-Equity			
Interest free Unsecured Loans	0	0	0
Subsidy	0	0	0
Quasi-Equity Others (Pl Specify)	0	0	0
Total Quasi-Equity	0	122.83	122.83
Debt			
Term Loan	0	50	50
Term Loan from Other Bank	0	0	0
Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0
Total Debt (Rounded off)	0	50	50
Total Finance	0	172.83	172.83

Debt-Equity Ratio (DER) :	0.41
Debt Equity Ratio (Considering Interest Free Unsecured Loans as Quasi Equity) :	0.41
Promoters' Contribution (%) :	71.07%
Promoters' Contribution by Equity (%) :	100%
Ratio of Capital to Interest Free Unsecured Loans :	NA

Assumpitons

Name of the Applicant	Rajshree India Pvt Limited
Constitution of the applicant	Private Limited Company
First financial year of operations for the project	2024
Proposed date of commencement of commercial production	01/05/2023
No. of Financial Years from the Proposed date of commencement of commercial production including Moratorium Period	6
No. of Moratorium Period (Months) from the Proposed date of commencement of commercial production	0

Basis Overall Install Capacity

* Figures in Lakhs

Name of Product	Unit Measurement	Production per day (units)	No of working days per year	Production per annum (units)
Solar Power Plant	Unit	2286	330	754380
Sum of Basis Of Installed Capacity				754380

Sales at installed capacity

* Figures in Lakhs

Solar Power Plant

(a) Export Sale

Percentage Export Sales	0%
Unit Measurement	Unit
Quantity To Be Exported	0
Selling Rate Per Unit	0
Export Sales At Installed Capacity (Rs Lakh)	0

(b) Gross Domestic Sales

Percentage Domestic Sales	100%
Quantity For Domestic Sales	754380
Unit Measurement	Unit
Selling Rate Per Unit	6.5
Gross Domestic Sales At Installed Capacity (Rs Lakh)	49.03

Total Factory Salaries And Wages

* Figures in Lakhs

Designation	No. of employees.	Salary Per month (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Operators	2	10000	20000
Total	2		20000

Percentage Fringe Benefits

* Figures in Lakhs

Total factory salaries and wages	20000
Percentage Fringe Benefits	0 %
Fringe Benefits Amount (Rs.)	0
Monthly factory salaries and wages (Rs)	20000
Annual factory salaries and wages (Rs. Lakh)	2.4

Upfront fee on term loan

* Figures in Lakhs

Amount of Term Loan (Rs. Lakh)	50
Upfront fee (%)	1%
Education Cess (%)	0%
Amount of Upfront Fee	0.5
GST (%)	18%
Amount of Upfront Fee (incl. GST) (Rs. lakh)	0.59

Cost Of Plant And Machinery

* Figures in Lakhs

Indigenous

S No.	Description	Quantity	Supplier	Unit Cost in Rupees	Total Cost (Rs. lakh)
1	Solar Power Plant Installation	1	NA	17240700	172.41
Total					172

Sales & Total Income

* Figures in Lakhs

Sales & Total Income	Absolute amount at 100% installed capacity
Annual gross domestic sales (Rs. Lakh)	49.03
GST as percentage of Net Domestic Sales (%)	0 %
Annual export sales (Rs. Lakh)	0
Annual income from job work (Rs. Lakh)	0
Other Operational Income	0
Annual Non-operational Income (Rs. lakh)	0

User Defined Annual Income From Job Work / Other Operational Income (Rs. lakh)

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Annual income from job work (Rs. Lakh)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Operational Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Non-operational Income (Rs. lakh)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cost of production sales

* Figures in Lakhs

	Absolute amount at 100% installed capacity
Raw material consumed	0
Percentage CENVAT Credit available on Indigenous Raw Material	0
Consumable stores and spares (Rs. Lakh)	0
Power, Fuel & Other Utilities (Rs. lakh)	13.64
Annual Increase Rate	5 %
Factory salaries and Wages (Rs. lakh)	2.4
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0
Other Variable Expenses	0

Working capital

* Figures in Lakhs

Computation of Margin Money for WC for taking in Project Cost	First Method of Lending
Year from which MM for WC will be used for Project Cost Calculations	First Year of Operation
Method of Assessment of Working Capital Requirement	First Method of Lending
Whether computation of Stock in Process and finished goods are to be done in Profitability Statement for arriving at proper values of cost of production and as per RBI definition, when following Second Method of Lending for WC Assessment	YES
Whether the unit will avail working capital limit from Bank	YES

(a) User-defined Assessment of Working Capital	User defined Amount (Rs. lakh)					
	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
User-defined Margin Money for WC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Borrowing for WC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundry Creditors	0	0	0	0	0	0

(b) Inventory holding periods for First or Second Method of Lending	No. of Months
Raw material	0
Consumable stores and spares	0
Stock in Process	0
finished goods	0
Export Receivables	0
Receivables other than Exports	0

(c) Sundry Creditors for Nayak Committee Method/ First or Second Method of Lending	No. of Months
Sundry Creditors	0.5
Rate of Interest on Bank Borrowing for Working Capital	0

Term loan

Installment Type :	Monthly Installments
Equal and Unequal Installment :	Unequal Installments
No. of installments :	72
Interest rate on term loan :	10
Date of first installment :	01/05/2023

Projections of performance & profitability

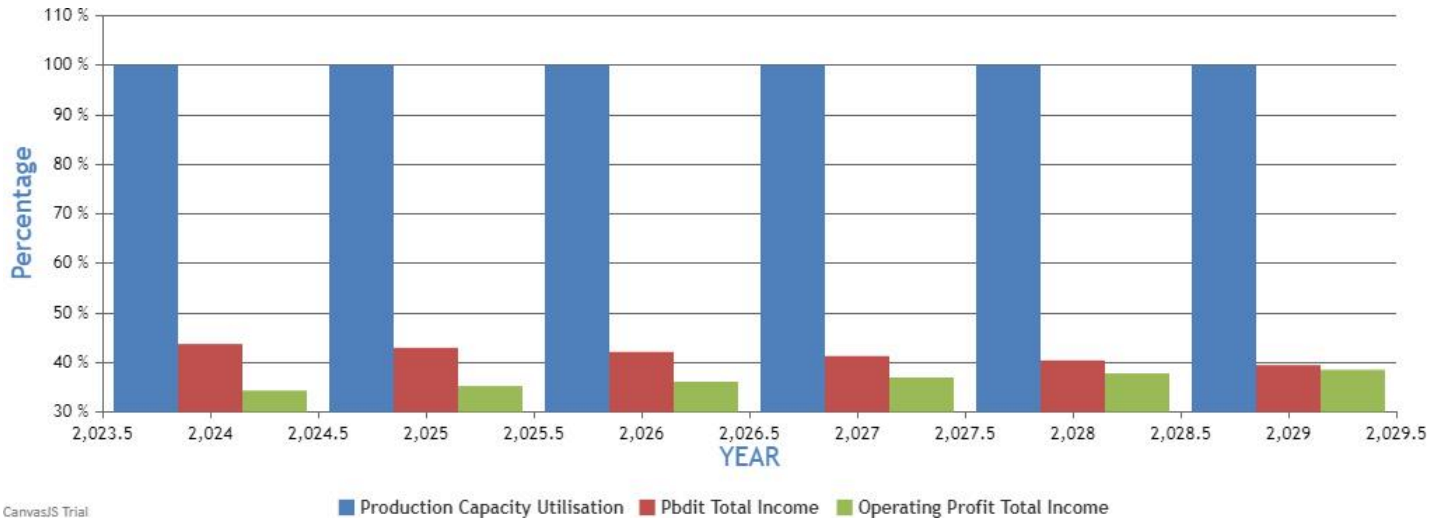
Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

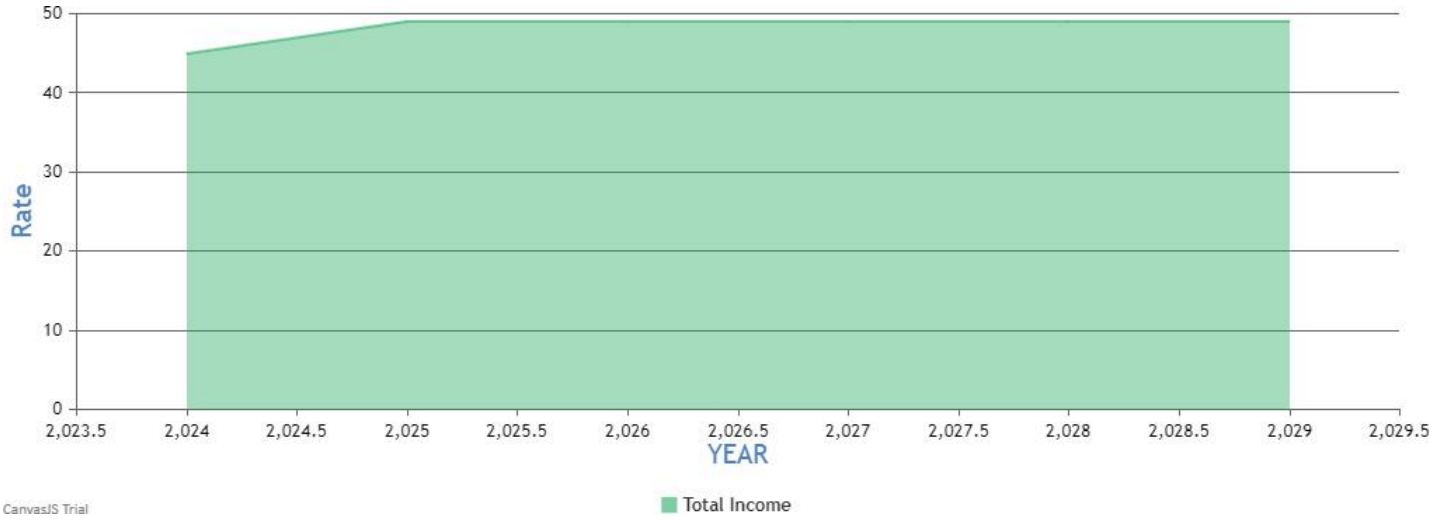
* Figures in Lakhs

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Production Capacity Utilization	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sales as percentage of Installed Capacity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sales / Total Income						
Gross Domestic Sales	44.94	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03
Net Domestic Sales	44.94	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03
Export Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Sales	44.94	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03
Income from other job work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Operational Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Income	44.94	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03
COST OF PRODUCTION/ SALES						
raw material consumed	0	0	0	0	0	0
consumable stores and spares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power, Fuel & Other Utilities (Fixed)	3.75	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.09
Power, Fuel & Other Utilities (Variable)	8.75	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
factory salaries and wages (fixed)	0.44	0.5	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61
factory salaries and wages (variable)	1.76	2.02	2.12	2.22	2.33	2.45
Repairs & Maintenance	4.75	5.44	5.72	6	6.3	6.62
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
other variable expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	19.45	21.6	22.01	22.42	22.85	23.32
add: opening stock in process	0	0	0	0	0	0
less: closing stock in process	0	0	0	0	0	0
cost of production	19.45	21.6	22.01	22.42	22.85	23.32
Add: Opening Stock of Finished Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less: Closing Stock of Finished Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost of Sales	19.45	21.6	22.01	22.42	22.85	23.32
Selling, Packing & Distr. Expenses (Fixed)	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Selling, Packing & Distr. Expenses (Variable)	3.24	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53
Administrative & Misc. Expenses	2.25	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Sub-total	25.3	27.97	28.38	28.79	29.22	29.69
Profit before Interest, Lease Rentals (PBIT)	19.64	21.06	20.65	20.24	19.81	19.34
Interest on Term Loan	4.22	3.79	2.95	2.12	1.29	0.45
Interest on Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Bank Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lease Rentals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Profit	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
Preliminary Expenses written off	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-operational Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit before Tax (PBT)	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
Provision for Taxation	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Profit after Tax (PAT)	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
Drawings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
Gross Cash Accruals	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
Net Cash Accruals	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89
PBDIT/ Total Income (%)	43.71%	42.95%	42.12%	41.28%	40.4%	39.45%
Operating Profit/ Total Income (%)	34.32%	35.23%	36.1%	36.96%	37.78%	38.52%
Net Profit/ Total income (%)	34.32%	35.23%	36.1%	36.96%	37.78%	38.52%
Raw Material Cost/ Cost of Production (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cost of Production/ Net Sales (%)	43.28%	44.05%	44.89%	45.73%	46.6%	47.56%
Cost of Sales/ Net Sales (%)	43.28%	44.05%	44.89%	45.73%	46.6%	47.56%
Interest Coverage Ratio	4.66	5.56	6.99	9.55	15.38	42.75
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) (%)	11.37%	12.19%	11.95%	11.71%	11.46%	11.19%

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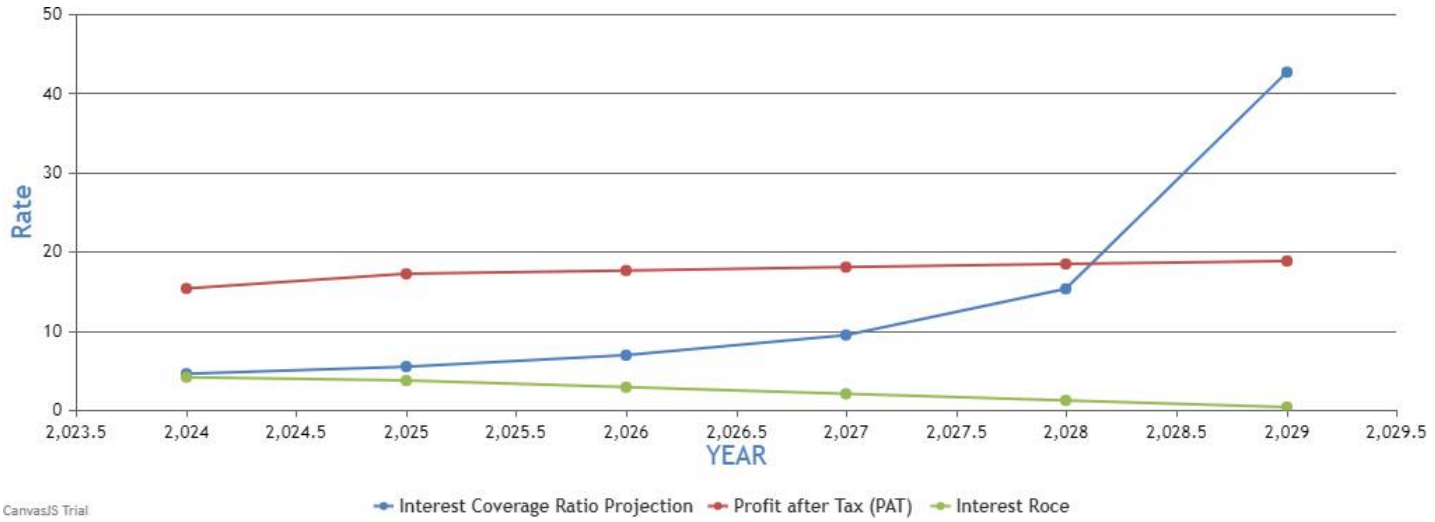
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Interest Coverage Ratio Projection
Profit after Tax (PAT)
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Projected balance sheet

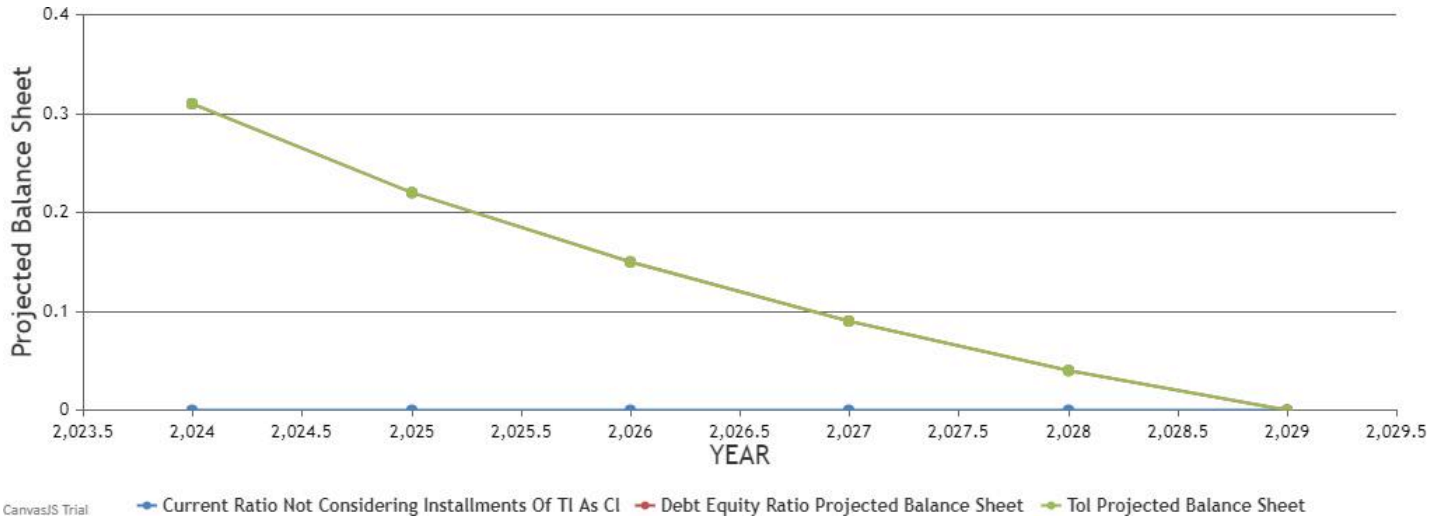
Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

	Const. Period	As on FY2024	As on FY2025	As on FY2026	As on FY2027	As on FY2028	As on FY2029
Liabilities							
Partners Capital	122.83	122.83	122.83	122.83	122.83	122.83	122.83
Preference Share Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity Contribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves & Surplus	0	15.42	32.7	50.4	68.52	87.04	105.93
Interest free Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quasi-Equity Others (Pl Specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term Loan from bank	50	42.36	34.03	25.69	17.36	9.03	0.69
Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Borrowings for WC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Liabilities							
Creditors for Purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Liabilities	172.83	180.62	189.56	198.92	208.71	218.9	229.45
ASSETS							

	Const. Period	As on FY2024	As on FY2025	As on FY2026	As on FY2027	As on FY2028	As on FY2029
WDV of Fixed assets	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83
Less : Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Fixed Assets	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83	172.83
Current Assets							
Raw Material		0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumables Stores And Spares		0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock in Process (Month's Cost of Production)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Goods (Month's Cost of sales)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Export Receivables		0	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables other than Exports		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash & Bank Balance	-2.842170943040 4E-14	7.79	16.73	26.09	35.88	46.07	56.62
Preliminary Expenses not written off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	172.83	180.62	189.56	198.92	208.71	218.9	229.45
Current Ratio (not considering installments of T/L as CL)		0	0	0	0	0	0

	Const. Period	As on FY2024	As on FY2025	As on FY2026	As on FY2027	As on FY2028	As on FY2029
Current Ratio (considering installments of T/L as CL)		1.02	2.01	3.13	4.31	5.53	6.79
Debt Equity Ratio	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.04	0
Debt Equity Ratio (Considering Interest Free Unsecured Loans as Quasi Equity)	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.04	0
TOL/ TNW	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.15	0.09	0.04	0



Margin money for working capital and assessment of wc

Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

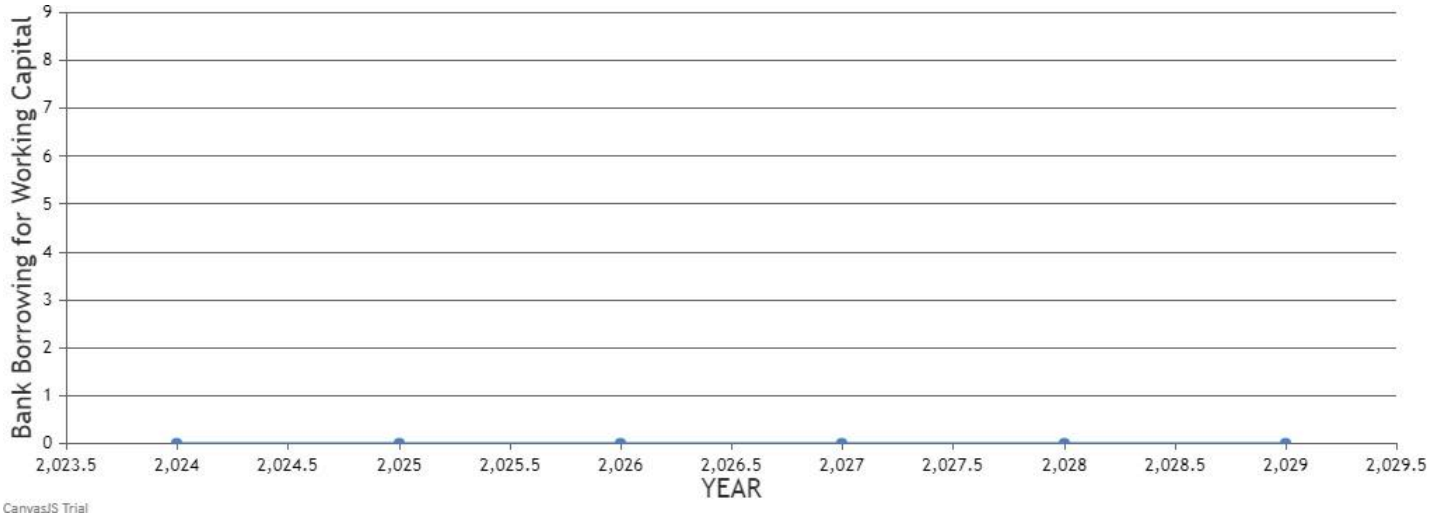
Particulars	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Gross sales (incl. Job Income)	44.94	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03	49.03
Total Working Capital Requirement (25% of Gross sales)	11.24	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.26	12.26
Margin Money for Working Capi al (5% of Gross sales)	2.25	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Permissible Bank Borrowing (20% of Gross sales)	8.99	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81

	No. of Months	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Current Assets							
Raw material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumables stores and spares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
stock in process (month's cost of production)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished goods (month's cost of sales)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables other than Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets (A)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Liabilities							
Creditors for Purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	No. of Months	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total Current Assets (A)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital Gap (A-B)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Margin Money on Working Capital (25% on CA other than Export Receivables)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Borrowing for Working Capital		0	0	0	0	0	0

Recommended Method - First Method of Lending

		FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total Current Assets		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities		0	0	0	0	0	0
Working Capital Gap		0	0	0	0	0	0
Margin Money on Working Capital		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank Borrowing for Working Capital		0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Bank Borrowing for WC @	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0



Interest on term loan monthly

Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

Term Loan (Rs. lakh)	50
No. of Monthly Installments	72
Amount of Equal Installment	0
Rate of Interest	10
Proposed date of commencement of commercial production	01/05/2023
Date of first repayment	01/05/2023

EMI Count	Date	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest on Closing Balance	Annual Interest	Annual Installment
1	01/05/2023	50	0.69	49.31	0.42		
2	01/06/2023	49.31	0.69	48.61	0.4		
3	01/07/2023	48.61	0.69	47.92	0.41		
4	01/08/2023	47.92	0.69	47.22	0.4		
5	01/09/2023	47.22	0.69	46.53	0.38		
6	01/10/2023	46.53	0.69	45.83	0.39		
7	01/11/2023	45.83	0.69	45.14	0.37		
8	01/12/2023	45.14	0.69	44.44	0.38		
9	01/01/2024	44.44	0.69	43.75	0.37		
10	01/02/2024	43.75	0.69	43.06	0.34		
11	01/03/2024	43.06	0.69	42.36	0.36	4.22	7.64
12	01/04/2024	42.36	0.69	41.67	0.34		

EMI Count	Date	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest on Closing Balance	Annual Interest	Annual Installment
13	01/05/2024	41.67	0.69	40.97	0.35		
14	01/06/2024	40.97	0.69	40.28	0.33		
15	01/07/2024	40.28	0.69	39.58	0.34		
16	01/08/2024	39.58	0.69	38.89	0.33		
17	01/09/2024	38.89	0.69	38.19	0.31		
18	01/10/2024	38.19	0.69	37.5	0.32		
19	01/11/2024	37.5	0.69	36.81	0.3		
20	01/12/2024	36.81	0.69	36.11	0.31		
21	01/01/2025	36.11	0.69	35.42	0.3		
22	01/02/2025	35.42	0.69	34.72	0.27		
23	01/03/2025	34.72	0.69	34.03	0.29	3.79	8.33
24	01/04/2025	34.03	0.69	33.33	0.27		
25	01/05/2025	33.33	0.69	32.64	0.28		
26	01/06/2025	32.64	0.69	31.94	0.26		
27	01/07/2025	31.94	0.69	31.25	0.27		
28	01/08/2025	31.25	0.69	30.56	0.26		
29	01/09/2025	30.56	0.69	29.86	0.25		
30	01/10/2025	29.86	0.69	29.17	0.25		
31	01/11/2025	29.17	0.69	28.47	0.23		
32	01/12/2025	28.47	0.69	27.78	0.24		
33	01/01/2026	27.78	0.69	27.08	0.23		
34	01/02/2026	27.08	0.69	26.39	0.2		

EMI Count	Date	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest on Closing Balance	Annual Interest	Annual Installment
35	01/03/2026	26.39	0.69	25.69	0.22	2.95	8.33
36	01/04/2026	25.69	0.69	25	0.21		
37	01/05/2026	25	0.69	24.31	0.21		
38	01/06/2026	24.31	0.69	23.61	0.19		
39	01/07/2026	23.61	0.69	22.92	0.19		
40	01/08/2026	22.92	0.69	22.22	0.19		
41	01/09/2026	22.22	0.69	21.53	0.18		
42	01/10/2026	21.53	0.69	20.83	0.18		
43	01/11/2026	20.83	0.69	20.14	0.17		
44	01/12/2026	20.14	0.69	19.44	0.17		
45	01/01/2027	19.44	0.69	18.75	0.16		
46	01/02/2027	18.75	0.69	18.06	0.14		
47	01/03/2027	18.06	0.69	17.36	0.15	2.12	8.33
48	01/04/2027	17.36	0.69	16.67	0.14		
49	01/05/2027	16.67	0.69	15.97	0.14		
50	01/06/2027	15.97	0.69	15.28	0.13		
51	01/07/2027	15.28	0.69	14.58	0.12		
52	01/08/2027	14.58	0.69	13.89	0.12		
53	01/09/2027	13.89	0.69	13.19	0.11		
54	01/10/2027	13.19	0.69	12.5	0.11		
55	01/11/2027	12.5	0.69	11.81	0.1		
56	01/12/2027	11.81	0.69	11.11	0.09		

EMI Count	Date	Opening Balance	Repayment	Closing Balance	Interest on Closing Balance	Annual Interest	Annual Installment
57	01/01/2028	11.11	0.69	10.42	0.09		
58	01/02/2028	10.42	0.69	9.72	0.08		
59	01/03/2028	9.72	0.69	9.03	0.08	1.29	8.33
60	01/04/2028	9.03	0.69	8.33	0.07		
61	01/05/2028	8.33	0.69	7.64	0.06		
62	01/06/2028	7.64	0.69	6.94	0.06		
63	01/07/2028	6.94	0.69	6.25	0.05		
64	01/08/2028	6.25	0.69	5.56	0.05		
65	01/09/2028	5.56	0.69	4.86	0.04		
66	01/10/2028	4.86	0.69	4.17	0.04		
67	01/11/2028	4.17	0.69	3.47	0.03		
68	01/12/2028	3.47	0.69	2.78	0.02		
69	01/01/2029	2.78	0.69	2.08	0.02		
70	01/02/2029	2.08	0.69	1.39	0.01		
71	01/03/2029	1.39	0.69	0.69	0.01	0.45	8.33
72	01/04/2029	0.69	0.69	0	0	0	0.69
	Grand Total		50		14.82	14.82	50

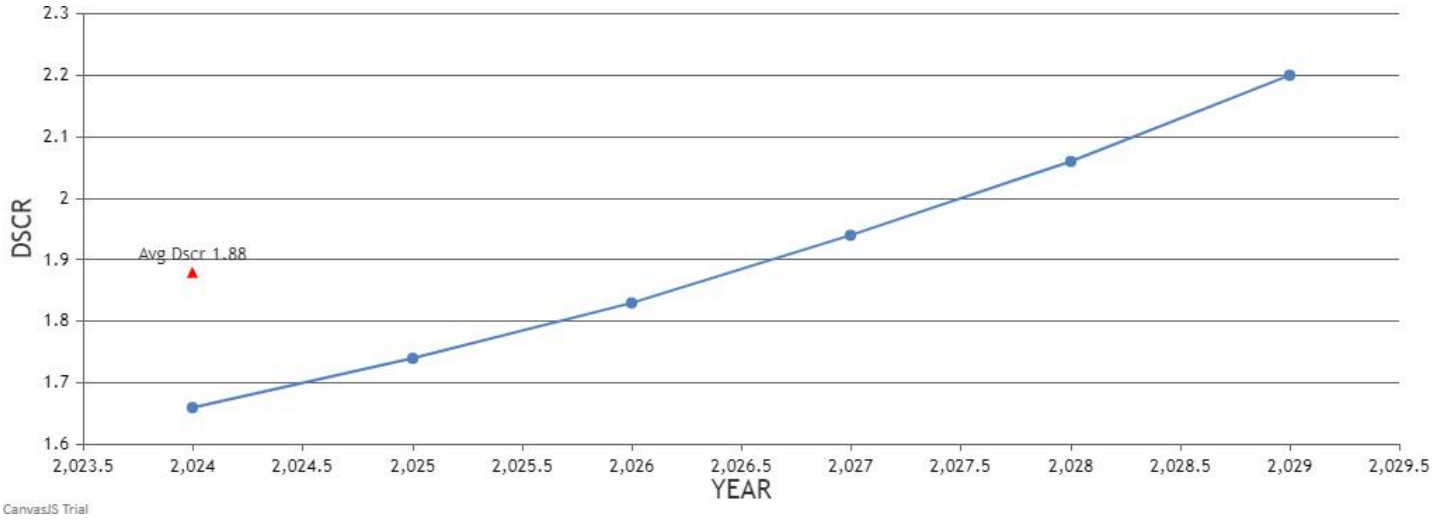
Calculation of debt service coverage ratio

Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	Total
Net Profit After Tax	15.42	17.27	17.7	18.12	18.52	18.89	
Non-cash Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interest on Term Loan	4.22	3.79	2.95	2.12	1.29	0.45	
Interest on Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lease Rentals	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total A	19.64	21.06	20.65	20.24	19.81	19.34	120.74
Interest on Term Loan	4.22	3.79	2.95	2.12	1.29	0.45	
Interest on Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Repayment of Term Loan	7.64	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	49.31
Repayment of Interest Bearing Unsecured Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lease Rentals	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total B	11.86	12.12	11.29	10.45	9.62	8.79	64.12
DSCR	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.94	2.06	2.2	1.88

Average DSCR	1.88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Future financial indicators

Name of the Applicant : Rajshree India Pvt Limited

* Figures in Lakhs

Promoter's Contribution As % Of Total Project Cost	0.71%
Der For The Project	0.41
Der For The Company As A Whole	0.41
Dscr Minimum	1.66
Dscr Maximum	2.2
Dscr Average	1.88
Break Even Point(Bep) % Of Installed Capacity	50.55%
Roce (Return On Capital Employed In The Optimum Year)	0.11%
Irr (Before Tax)	20
Irr (After Tax)	20
Cost Of Capital	0.14
Employment - Existing / Additional	2
Capital Cost Per Job	86.42

Sensitivity Analysis

	DSCR	IRR (post tax)	BEP	Cash BEP	ROCE
Base Case	1.88	20	50.55	50.55	0.11
Sales	1.88	20	50.55	50.55	11.37
Raw Material	1.88	20	50.55	50.55	11.37
Capacity Util	1.88	20	50.55	50.55	11.37